(a) the amount of subsidy given by the Government of USA, UK, France, Holland and Germany to agricultural sector during any of the years of the nineties;

(b) to what extent the quantum of subsidies to agriculture by these countries would be reduced because of their signing of the GATT treaty of 1994; and

(c) the amount of subsidy given by Government of India to agriculture during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) According to the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development, Producer Subsidy Equivalent as percentage of value of agricultural production for 1990 is 30% for USA and 48% for EEC countries (including UK, France, Holland and Germany).

(b) As a result of the GATT Agreement, developed countries would be required to reduce their domestic support to agriculture (with the exception of measures that have been exempted from reduction commitments) by 20% in 6 years. This obligation arises if the total Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) given in favour of agricultural producers exceeds 5% of the value of the total agricultural production of the country.

(c) The amount of subsidy given by the Government of India to agriculture sector including fertilisers and food was Rs. 8035 crore during 1991-92, Rs. 8596 crore during 1992-93 and Rs. 9600 crore (revised estimates) during 1993-94.

Stress on Cultivation of other Agricultural Crops *vis-a-vis* Tobacco

4244. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has stressed the need to reduce tobacco cultivation and concentrate more on other agricultural crops as reported in a section of the Press recently; and

(b) if so, what will be its impact on the export of tobacco and decline in foreign exchange earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The foreign exchange earnings would be based on the exports of tobacco and tobacco products which are demand-based.

Gajendragadkar Committee Report

4245. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the Gajendragadkar Committee Report on the working of the ICAR, there have been further independent reviews and if so, the details thereof and corrective steps taken;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are five yearly reviews of ICAR institute and if so, the details thereof indicating the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any review of work done on technology transfer by Ministry of Agriculture or any other related institutes / co-ordinated projects; and

(d) whether the Research and Development results are being used by the industry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A ICAR Review Committee headed by Dr. G.V.K. Rao, looked into working of existing organisation infrastructure, personnel policy and functional role of ICAR. The recommendations of that Committee have been considered and some of these recommendations for the effective functioning of the organisation have been implemented and the remaining recommendations are under active consideration for implementation.

(b) There is a system of review of ICAR Institutes / Projects after completion of each five years duration which is done by Quinquennial Review Team (QRT).

After receiving the reports of the QRTs, these are examined, scruitinised, processed and

action on each recommendation initiated by the Subject Matter Divisions at the ICAR Hdqr. The technical recommendations are implemented by the ICAR immediately and only the major policy issue involving system-wise implications are submitted to the Governing Body of the ICAR for consideration.

(c) The working of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have been reviewed by the QRTs 8 different regions during 1993-94. The recommendations of these QRT reports have been processed and action on recommendations have been initiated.

(d) The research and development results of ICAR are being used by the Industry in the following areas:—

CROP SECTOR	a. Improved varities of *different crop seeds for* commercial multiplication.
	b. Production of Breeders Seed.
AGRIL. ENGG.	a. Improved farm machinery and equipment.
	b. Lac products / byproducts utilisation.
	c. Jute fibre / byproducts utilisation.
	d. Cotton fibre evaluation and utilisation of cotton material waste.
	e. Post harvest processing of agril. produce.
FISHERIES DIVISION	a. Acquaculture and marine fishing.
	b. Innovative designs of craft and gear for inshore fishing.
	c. Various processed products such as chistin/ chitoson from shrimp waste.
	d. Chlorine level indicators.
	e. Food flavours from prawn fishing for use in noodles etc.
	f. Production of aquaculture pearl.
ANIMAL	a. Conventional feed utilisation for poultry.
SCIENCE	b. *Germ Plasm for* better broiler and egg production.
	c. Vaccine production.

Interlinking Agricultural Universities and Farm Research Institutes through Computers

4246. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to interlink the 27 Agricultural universities and major farm research institutes through computer network; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has entered into an agreement with the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), an International Agricultural Research Centre based in the Hague, (The Netherlands), for preparing a detailed project report for linking all zonal research stations of the State Agricultural Universities with the Headquarters of the University and the University with ICAR Headquarter. Some of the ICAR Institutes are already linked to ICAR Headquarters through NICNET. A computer network linking zonal research stations, SAUs and ICAR Institutes with the Headquarters of the Council will provide on-line exchange of information on agricultural research and technology and lead to quicker access to information required by research scientists.

Computerization of Land Records

4247. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: